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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXVII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1895. NUMBER 29.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Incompleteness.

No joy is in itself complete,
But from the past or future borrows;
No day is altogether sweet—
'Tis made up both of joys and sorrows.

No flower blooms for self alone,
No wave but has another near it,
And echo but repeats the tone,
That some listning ear may hear it.

Like circles made by rippling waves,
The limits of our lives are rounded
By the heartbeats of those we love—
Our happiness on theirs is founded.

Without God's grace, naught has the soul—
Who made it knows its incompleteness,
That love rounds out the perfect whole,
And fills it full of strength and sweetness.
—Virginia McSherry.

STORY OF A CASTAWAY.

William H. Bryan, who is one of the eight persons that escaped from the sinking of the Pacific Coast Mail Steamship company's steamer the Colima on May 27 last, has returned to his California home, and relates the story of a marvelous escape. Few persons have had experiences like his. For over three days and nights he was on a rude raft floating on the ocean off the coast of Mexico, and when he was finally cast upon the shore he found himself in the home of Mexican Indians.

It will be remembered that the Colima was on its way from San Francisco down the coast to Panama, when a terrible hurricane, such as had not been known on the course for years struck the vessel and capsized her some forty miles off the coast of Manzanillo, Mexico. The steamer sunk in a few minutes, and all of the 186 passengers, except a few Mexican deck hands and three white passengers were drowned. It was several days before a meager statement of the loss of the Colima was published, and it was ten days before a fair story of the loss of the ship and its cargo of human lives and merchandise got into print.

"We left San Francisco on the Colima on May 13," said Mr. Bryan, and had a pleasant voyage until we reached Manzanillo, where we were struck by a heavy storm—a veritable sea cyclone—the worst known in that sea for twenty years. At first there was rain and wind with a heavy sea, indicating that the storm was raging more severely to the south. We proceeded on our way, every moment encountering heavier winds, with which there was no cessation.

"As the storm grew in severity the passengers began to grow apprehensive of the outcome, yet there was no great demonstration. There were several men who seem to realize what danger we were in; they sat in the cabin with compressed lips and never uttered a word. While a few people prayed for a cessation of the storm, the great majority were silent and overpowered by the scene about them.

"The heavy deckload of timber, oil and cattle made the steamer unmanageable. The wind struck the boat from the southeast, forcing its starboard side closer and closer to the water line, the stern driven deep while the bow pointed to the heavens. The great waves continued to wash higher and higher—an immense, irresistible tempest of water dashing furiously against the vessel and tossing it about as though it were a chip.

"The deck of the Colima was now almost perpendicular, and I crawled out on the open deck. It was evident that the end had come. By my side was a rope hanging from the davit from which a lifeboat had been washed. I grasped the rope, and calling to my friend Alder I let myself down into the sea. Whether Alder followed me or not I do not know. I was caught on the crest of a great wave and thrown away from the vessel. For what seemed an age I was under water. At last I was on the surface. I looked about. The great vessel was not to be seen. I grasped a scantling for support. How I ever managed to keep hold of it is one of the several miracles of my escape from death.

"The sea was literally covered with lumber of all sizes. I saw countless pieces carried to the crests of the waves, and there seized by the furious wind and hurried through the air, giving to the poor strugglers in the sea painful wounds and even death blows. The wind and the waves seemed to join in tossing about these weapons of death. Even while I was myself dodging the lumber, and fighting for life, I could not fail to note the number of human heads all about me, and a few minutes later, that they had nearly all disappeared below the waves. I do not remember to have heard a sound of pain or anguish among any of these, and the roar of the water and wind would no doubt have drowned any such sounds.

"At last—for it seemed like ages—I caught hold of a boat in which were Mr. Southerland, Prof. Whiting of the state university at Berkley, Cal., and others whom I did not know. A wave upset the boat. I swam to it again and was about to climb upon it when a scantling was thrown along the bottom of the boat, striking me on the forehead and knocking me back into the water. For a moment I was dazed by the blow, but, recovering, I caught a piece of lumber and swam to the life raft near by, on which were two Mexican sailors. Others came to our raft until there were ten of us. For several hours the tempest continued. Our raft was thrown about by the wind and waves with such power that it was almost impossible to hold our places upon it. Three times in succession as it reached the crest of a wave it was overturned, and each time we saw our number reduced, until at last there were but five survivors of the sixteen who had been upon the raft. All this time the wind hurled the rain at us with such pitiless fury that our flesh stung wherever exposed, and we were one and all literally covered with bruises that we received in the struggle for life.

"Along about noon the winds and waves subsided so that we could relax our extraordinary efforts to clutch on to the raft and to keep from being washed into the sea. We could now look about us. There was not a thing left but a few floating bits of lumber from the deck of the Colima to tell that there had ever been such a craft. We thought we were the only ones who had survived the disaster, and believed that floating as we were on a raft in the ocean, outside of the sight of land and in a strange part of the world, we were only delaying our fate by a few hours. There were in our party two Mexicans, a Scotchman, a New York sailor and myself. We barely spoke for hours. The horrors of what we had passed through and the fate that stared us in the face were overwhelming. One of the Mexicans told me in broken English that even if we should get to shore by a merest chance in the world that we would starve in that part of Mexico. He said, however, that he could hold on a little while longer and would drown himself before he would suffer the pain and delirium of starvation and thirst.

"In a general way we knew where land was, although we had been thrown all about in the water and had somewhat lost the location of things. We had two clumsy paddles and with cheer from the Scotchman, who said he was sure we could save ourselves, we all took turns at paddling for all we were worth in the direction of the shore. Not a moment did we relax our efforts from Monday noon until the next morning, when we could see the faint rim of land ahead of us. Then an ocean current took us several miles further from shore, and we again put forth every effort we could command to paddle. The next Wednesday morning the shore was plainly in sight, but we were in a dreadful condition. None of us could talk intelligently, and we were all hot and feverish. None of us had partaken of food since Sunday night and of water for forty-eight hours. My head reeled, my eyeballs seemed on fire, my throat was hot and parched, and I had indescribable pains about my stomach. The Scotchman was in the best shape of any of us and I worked hour after hour with a paddle. The sun had come out in all the fierceness of that latitude and we were blistered and swollen about our heads and necks.

"As we worked our way along we came upon a turtle sleeping upon the water. We approached it stealthily and soon had it captive. We cut it open with a pocket-knife and drank its blood. The others ate of the flesh of the turtle, but I could not force the meat down my throat. When evening came on we were within 100 yards of the shore. But it was as forbidding a coast as could be imagined. The sea beat against a bluff of solid rock, and we counted that it would be death to us to attempt a landing there. We decided to spend another night upon the sea and lay up our paddles.

"Thursday morning there was a scene of dismay. During the night we had drifted about eight miles from shore. Our strength was almost gone. Moreover the men were fairly crazed by the heat and their long abstinence from food and water. The Mexicans talked incoherently. Their eyes were wild and dilated, and they started upon their feet every few minutes like madmen. They ordered imaginary stewards about and demanded food of one another. I began to fear that the sailors might turn covetous eyes upon me. But despite our suffering and craze we worked with such zeal as is only known where life is at stake. One after another would take a turn at an oar, two working at a time, and labor on until he would literally fall upon the raft in exhaustion. No pen can depict the horror of the conditions which beset us. I have read stories of people who have had escapades similar to ours, but none tell the story in its dreadful details.

"Along in the afternoon we saw a company of Indians upon a beach. They had seen us, and gradually we neared them. Never shall I forget the sensation of that hour of approach to the world and to human beings, when we realized that we had escaped a death at sea. A half-hour more of tremendous labor at the paddles, in spite of our crazed condition, and we were caught in the heavy surf and our raft was carried forward with great rapidity. As the craft struck the rocky shore it was overturned, and we would have drowned there in our weak and frenzied state but for the rescue of the Indians, who ran into the water and hauled us out.

"A rest of 24 hours in the Indian village, cool water and some broths, that none of us cared to ask the composition of, did much to restore us. We were treated hospitably by the poor savages. One old fellow in pity even volunteered to slay his dog for a roast for us, and considering what a dog is to an Indian, that showed more than all else the kindness of the tribe for the strangers.

"In a few weeks we were well enough to start on foot across the country to Turkoman, but after nine miles of walking we were exhausted, and had to stay several days more at a friendly Mexican ranch. By the next Wednesday we were able to go on horseback to Turkoman, but it was a hard journey for all of us. There we took the train for Manzanillo, where we remained for many weeks.—Chicago Record.

Wonderful Eyes of Insects.

The "facets" of the eye masses of some species of insects are exceedingly numerous—in some cases, in fact, the number is entirely beyond belief. Each of these separate "facets" is a perfect eye, and they are so arranged as to give their insect owner a commanding view of all the cardinal points and every conceivable intermediate direction at one and the same time. In the ant, the little creature of which we have had so many "curious notes" concerning, there are not to exceed fifty facets in the great compound eye. It has been argued that this is nature's provision, because the ant spends so much of its time underground. This may be true, but what is the naturalist going to do about Blaps mucronata, the most sluggish of the European beetles? This last named creature spends ninety-nine-hundreths of its time in the dark, yet has 250 eye facets! Meloe, another insect of similar habits, has over 500 facets in each eye mass.

In certain varieties of the dragon flies the aggregate of facets in the compound eye often exceeds 12,000. It appears to be a general rule, notwithstanding the exception cited above, that the swiftest insects have the greatest number of eye facets. The swift winged butterflies have from 10,000 to 17,000 in each eye mass, and the mordella, the swiftest and most active known beetle (a resident of [illegible]) has fewer than [illegible] enormous compound eyes.—St. Louis Republic.

A Shaker's Opinion of Society.

Some years ago I knew an elder of the Shakers who differed from many of his brethren in having thought much about the social structure of his sect, though their communal life was rather favorable to thinking in all of them. We were talking one day of the life of the world, which I defended, and he said in concession of my ground at one point: "If good society were what it appears to be on the surface, I could not find fault with it. If people in society behaved toward one another from motives of real kindness, as they behave now from motives of politeness, society would be an image of heaven; for in society you see people defer to one another, the strong give way to the weak; the brilliant and the gifted will not put the rest at a disadvantage, and they all seem to meet on an equality. The trouble is that their behavior is merely a convention and not a principle. They behave beautifully from politeness and not from kindness."—W. D. Howells, in Century.

Why He Wanted the Paper.

In a missionary meeting in Greenport, Long Island, Miss Holmes, a returned missionary from Syria, recently related the following interesting story: One day a native applied to the missionary for a copy of the New York Tribune. He wanted one very much, because he had been told it was a good paper. "But you cannot read it," said the missionary; "it is not printed in Arabic." The persistent native was urgent, without giving the reason for his earnest desire, and so a copy was given him. About a fortnight afterward he made his appearance at the station, his face beaming with pleasure, as he began his praises of the Tribune. "Good paper," said he. "very good paper!" "You could not read a word. What makes you think so?" said the missionary. Why, I took the paper home, tore it up into small bits, put it into a bottle, filled it with water, let them soak a few days, and all our family have been drinking of the water ever since, and it has completely cured us all of rheumatism.

Where His Mistake Was.

"I say, guv'nor!" he drawled, with his head in the door of a Liverpool grocer's shop, "do you own a hoss?"

"Yes, I own a horse," replied the grocer, as he looked up from his paper.

"An' a cart?"

"Yes; what of it?"

"Nothin', 'cept you are mistaken about the cart!" drawled the boy. "Your hoss took a skate down the street about five minutes ago, and there hain't 'nuff of that there cart left to make a penholder of!"—Pearson's Weekly.

INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE.

Lands in America.

Enters Our Factories.

Studies Our Business Methods.

Returns to Japan.

And Supplies Our Market.

Reciprocity Among Protectionists.

Friends of protection sometimes fail in practicing reciprocity. The establishment of such a policy, under the McKinley tariff, was shown to be a good thing for the country. If a good thing for the country, why not for individual practice? Protection numbers its thousands of faithful adherents among those who are not engaged in industry, whether mineral, agricultural or industrial. These friends believe in, and support, protection because they know it means universal prosperity. These firm allies should be supported whenever and wherever possible. Americans and American institutions should always be given the preference. It is unnecessary, for instance, for any American manufacturer, or farmer, to place his insurance with a foreign company. Accident insurance, indemnity insurance, fire insurance, life insurance or marine insurance can all be written by solid American companies. This retains the money at home. The profit of foreign companies goes abroad and swells our export movement of gold. The same idea should be carried out when placing next year's advertising contracts. The American paper that advocates protection to the American industry should be supported in preference to the free trade paper that believes in promoting foreign industries before our own. Some trade papers are as great sinners in this respect as the free trade dailies. Why help them to hurt you?

Free Trade Times.

Atmospheric conditions of business were said to have been cleared a year ago. The enormous number of failures in 1893 and 1894 were attributed by the free traders to the weak concerns that had been indulging in too much protection stimulant. With the passing of the clouds we were promised a clear blue business sky. Judging by the number of trade failures, 299, for the week ending November 2, there must still be some cloud specks on the horizon. In the previous week there were but 259 failures; in the corresponding week of 1894 but 253; in the 1892 week only 221 or 78 less than now. We were told that all the weak houses had gone to the wall more than a year ago. The strong concerns must be tottering now. The good old free trade times and Democratic revival have a wonderful effect.

THE RAG MAN

FINDS BUSINESS ACTIVE IN SUPPLYING THE AMERICAN MARKET.

Description of the Rags Used in Making Clothes for Americans—The Kind of Goods We Must Wear Under a Democratic Free Wool Tariff—"Muck" of the Cheapest Class Most in Demand.

BRADFORD, November, 20, 1895.

"Good morning, Mr. ——, sharp and crisp; such like mornings as these make one quicken his steps to keep abreast of the frost and cold." This was my greeting as I entered a well-known rag merchant's shop in Leeds the other day.

I was standing on the second floor of his warehouse, and all around me were huge piles of old dusty, supposed to be cast away forever and worn-out, garments and rags, of every imaginable shade, color, quality and condition. Around the windows were standing a dozen women, both young and middle-aged, single and married, all engaged in sorting these rags into distinct and separate colors and qualities. These are what are called rag-sorters, and of all the nasty, dirty, filthy, objectionable jobs human nature is put to, this, I think, comes out "on top."

"Well, and how are things in the rag trade to-day," I asked.

"So far as the demand is concerned, it's of considerable dimensions."

"Considerable! is that all? Surely with this great trade in Leeds, Batley, Dewsbury, Morley and Huddersfield, the rag and shoddy trade must have received a good fillip."

"So it has. All through the year there has been a good deal more doing than for a long time back, but we can only reckon since last June as being a busy time. Although, as you know, our low goods manufacturers began to be busy last January, yet the stocks of pulled mungo and shoddy in merchants' and dealers' hands were somewhat heavy, hence it took a few months' time to absorb and clean them out, but to-day, on certain descriptions of rags and mungo, the supply does not near equal the demand."

"Then if there is this great call for mungo, what has been the effect on the price of rags?"

"Well, on all things in general there has been some slight advance, but on special descriptions a rise of 100 per cent. has taken place."

"And what are the special descriptions on which this great rise has been effected?"

"Linseys," he said. "Six months ago or a little over any quantity could be readily bought at from 2s 3d. to 2s. 9d. (66c.) per cwt., but to-day the price is 5s., or $1.20 per cwt."

"Linseys; that's a very vague expression. What are Linseys?"

"Linseys are simply rags having all cotton one way of the fabric, which is always the 'warp,' and woolen the other, which comprises the 'weft.' This, as you will know from the description thus given, that such rags are of the lowest quality it is possible to secure, and produce, of course, a shoddy destitute of any wool fibers. These rags come from such descriptions of old cast-off garments as cotton warp serges, presidents, beavers, meltons, in fact everything having a cotton warp and low woolen weft for filling."

Continuing, he said: "To me it is remarkable that this—the very worst description of shoddy—should have shown the greatest advance; but, of course, that goes to show distinctly what manufacturers are making. Price with them is certainly an object, and no doubt through their having to deliver their goods at a low figure they must have a cheap mungo."

"As a seller of such like rags, will you tell me into what district you are sending them!"

"Undoubtedly. The heavy woolen district around Batley, Batley Carr and Dewsbury, and even parties in Leeds and district are using them; but, in and around Batley a great weight is being consumed. To all these parties I am supplying this cheap class of rags."

"But can you tell me what description of goods this 'muck' is being made into?" I asked.

"Yes, this shoddy is taken, put down on the 'willey-house' floor, a few stones of cotton is blended with it, ane then spun into very thick weft for backing purposes. This character of weft yarn is very extensively used in backing these low, cheap worsted coatings, presidents, curls, etc.; and the weft being thrown on to the back of the woven fabric, and then 'raised' in the art of finishing, all this coarseness is hidden, and to the inexperienced in cloth, because he thinks it looks nice on the face and handles full in the hand, it is therefore a good piece of cloth, while in reality it is nothing else but the vilest of stuff imaginable put together, and go up to blind the public." YANKEE.

Democratic Revival.

The condition of the New York stock market is said to be invariably the precursor of trade conditions. What business men may expect, therefore, is outlined by the following from the Wall Street Daily News:

"There seems to be no legitimate buying power. No matter how much stocks decline they offer no temptation to the public; hence, the dry goods plan of marking goods down to figures that will create buying must be followed. Until a genuine absorption of securities takes place, it is idle to expect any permanent improvement in prices. For the moment the uncertainties in the situation will undoubtedly prevent any general or large buying for long account. Aside from the fact that farm products are at starvation prices and that there is a halt in industrial activity, is the coming meeting of Congress and its unsettling consequences. There is also the question of gold exports, which are likely to take place at almost any moment."

Reports from all hands on the general condition of trade in every line of business, and from all authorities, are indicative rather of the nature of a wake. Perhaps this is the free trade notion of a revival.

NEW CONGRESS MEETS.

Senate and House Assemble for the Fifty-Fourth Session.

MR. REED ELECTED SPEAKER.

Scenes in the Two Chambers---The Newly Chosen Men Sworn in in the Senate ---Thomas B. Reed Takes Up the House Gavel Again---His Old Rules Readopted---Many New Faces.

The Fifty-fourth Congress began its public sessions at noon on the day appointed by the Constitution with crowded galleries and many other manifestations of acute interest in its proceedings, including, of course, the inevitable floral decorations. The opening of every new Congress has always had the effect of bringing great crowds of people, but never, perhaps, in the history of the two bodies, has a larger assemblage of spectators gathered in the galleries, halls and corridors of the great marble structure at Washington than assembled at the opening of the Fifty-fourth term.

LEE MANTLE. T. H. CARTER.
(New Senators from Montana.)

Exactly at 12 o'clock Vice-President Stevenson ascended to the presiding officer's chair and, rapping once, called the Senate to order. With impressive tones the blind Chaplain invoked divine blessings on the Chamber, referring eloquently to the affliction in the family of ex-Senator Wilson, of Iowa, and to the absence of Isaac Bassett, the veteran Doorkeeper of the Senate, who has grown gray in half a century's service in the Senate, but who was then dangerously ill. At the close of the Chaplain's prayer, Vice-President Stevenson laid before the Senate the credentials of the Senator from Idaho, Mr. Shoup, which were read and placed on file in the usual way. Then the Vice-President called upon the Senators-elect to come forward as their names were called by the Clerk and take the oath of office. Then the formal resolutions adopting noon as the daily meeting hour and informing the House and the President that the Senate was ready for business were adopted, and the Senate adjourned after Senators Allison and Vilas had been appointed to inform the President that the Senate was ready for business.

In the House, the proceedings occupied more time than they did in the Senate, but they were simply proceedings incident to organization. For an hour before the time set for calling the House together the floor was alive with members and their friends. Old members were becoming acquainted with new faces, for it was the "newest" House of Representatives that has gathered at the Capitol in a good many years. There were 163 new faces in a total of 356 members. The Republicans control thirty-one of the forty-four State delegations. They have twenty solid delegations, while the Democrats have but four. The number of Populists in the House is reduced from twelve to six. An hour before noon the galleries were packed and crowds forced their way into the chamber itself to look at the elaborate floral offering which decorated the Speaker's and members' desks. Some minutes before 12 all the seats on both sides were occupied by those entitled to them—the 244 Republicans occupying as usual the western side and the 105 Democrats the eastern side. At noon the Rev. Dr. Bagby, Chaplain of the last House, offered prayer. Then Mr. Kerr, Clerk of the last House, called the members to order. On the roll call 341 members responded. A ballot for Speaker was then taken. When the roll-call was finished

LUCIEN BAKER. HORACE CHILTON.
(New Senators from Kansas and Texas.)

the result was announced by the tellers as follows: For Mr. Reed, 234 votes; for Mr. Crisp, 95; for Mr. Bell, 6; for Mr. Culberson, 1; total, 336 votes. Messrs. Crisp, Grosvenor and Bell were designated by the Clerk to conduct the Speaker-elect to the chair, and as the four members marched up the aisle (Messrs. Reed and Crisp arm in arm) there was a renewal of handclapping on the floor and in the galleries. The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Reed by Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania (Rep.), the member who has had the longest continual service. All these formalities having been observed, the new Speaker made his opening address, which was noncommittal as to the policy to be pursued by the Republicans. The oath of office was administered by the Speaker to members of the House, whose names were called by States. The organization of the House was then completed by the adoption of a resolution electing the following officers: Mr. McDowell, of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Mr. Russell, of Missouri, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Glenn, of New York, Doorkeeper; Mr. McElroy, of Ohio, Postmaster, and the Rev. Mr. Couden, of Michigan, Chaplain. Mr. Cannon moved that the rules of the House of the Fifty-first Congress be the rules of the present Congress. These rules are known as the Reed rules. The resolution was then agreed to. At about 2 o'clock the most amusing business of the day, the drawing of seats, was begun, and when it was completed the House adjourned.

The Public Debt Statement.

The monthly United States Treasury statement of the public debt shows that on November 30, 1895, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $918,477,611, an increase for the month of $2,046,503, which is accounted for by the decrease of $2,541,611 in the cash in the Treasury. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $129,567,945; silver, $592,164,742; paper, $153,862,744; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $15,525,261, making a total of $801,120,692, against which there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to $623,714,305, leaving a cash balance of $177,406,386.

A Sensational Confession.

Barbara Aub confessed that her story accusing Walter L. S. Langerman of criminal assault was perjury, and Recorder Goff set aside the verdict of guilty, discharged Langerman and held Barbara to answer a charge of perjury before the New York Grand Jury.

West Point Cadet Kills Himself.

The body of Albert Bittman, a young West Point cadet, was found in the road near Wamego, Kan. Three letters were found in his pockets, with other unmistakable evidence that he had in a moment of insanity taken his own life.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

At a Republican Senatorial caucus Senator Sherman was empowered to select a committee of nine to choose a list of officers for the reorganization of the United States Senate.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy recommends that the standard of admission be raised.

The claims of Italy against Brazil are to be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States.

Half a million gold was taken from the New York Sub-Treasury for export to South America, bringing the United States Treasury reserve down below $79,000,000.

The President formally nominated Richard Olney to be Secretary of State and Judson Harmon, Attorney-General.

W. W. Howard, sent to distribute American charitable funds in Armenia, has been called home, Secretary Olney having announced that the Turkish Government will keep him out of Turkish territory.

The doors of the President's home at Woodley were closed for the long winter season, and the President and Mrs. Cleveland and their little daughters returned to the White House to reside permanently until the late spring.

Constantinople sent word to Washington that American missionaries in Turkey have been given the fullest protection.

Benjamin F. Russell sent a telegram to Governor Stone tendering his resignation as member of the Missouri House of Representatives. This was made necessary by Mr. Russell's election as Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives. Governor Stone at once accepted the resignation.

The President appointed Henry S. Roloff, of Utah, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, vice William Smith, deceased.

Domestic.

The Coroner's Jury decided that the accident at the Tilly Foster mine, Brewsters, N. Y., was unavoidable.

John C. Stone, a convict, confessed in Fort Wayne, Ind., to numerous murders in various parts of the country.

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention finished its work and adjourned sine die.

Empire State Express made the run from New York City to Buffalo at an average speed of 53.33 miles an hour.

Mr. Gladstone replied through Hon. Chauncey M. Depew to an invitation to visit this country sent to him by the Chicago Press Club and the Mayor of Chicago, regretting that the infirmities of age prevent it.

The four boy train wreckers of Rome, N. Y., were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A big fire occurred on South Meridian street, the wholesale district of Indianapolis, Ind. Six large buildings were burned and the loss is estimated at over $500,000.

The housesmiths and bridgemen's strike in New York City closed in a partial victory for the employers.

In New York City Barbara Aub was indicted for perjury in falsely charging Walter L. S. Langerman with criminal assault.

Municipal elections were held in twenty-one cities in Massachusetts.

A commission selected by Superintendent of the Poor Perry Kline declared ex-State Comptroller Edward Wemple, of Fultonville, N. Y., insane, and he was taken to the Utica State Hospital. The physicians were J. R. Fairbanks and T. G. Hyland, of Amsterdam.

In New York City "Old Bill" Vosburg, the greengoods man, changed his plea from not guilty to guilty on the charge of swindling Anton Cimfel, a Nebraska farmer, out of $5000. He confessed that he assisted the postoffice thieves, Russell, Killoran and Allen, to escape from Ludlow Street Jail.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas secured an outlet to the Gulf at Galveston by the settlement of long-standing litigation over the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad.

A reward of $500 was offered for the arrest and conviction of those who wrecked the Lackawanna express near Cortland, N. Y.

John Blackburn and Lewis Marshall, of Fallsington, Penn., were skylarking with a musket when Marshall was accidentally shot and killed.

The Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Alaska by Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., and nine other prelates in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

George Tiffany, fourteen years old, led a horse to water, at Bridgeport, Conn., and for the fun of seeing it kick tickled it in the ribs. The horse kicked the top of Tiffany's head off, killing him instantly.

Atlanta, Savannah, Inman and South Carolina Day was celebrated at the Atlanta Exposition.

Peter McGeogh, who was famous in 1883 because of his failure to corner the lard market, committed suicide in Milwaukee, Wis.

General Thomas Jordan died suddenly in New York City. He was born in Luray, Va., on September 30, 1819, of Revolutionary stock on both sides of his family. He was a veteran of the Mexican War and fought on the Confederate side during the Civil War. He aided the Cubans in their last uprising.

The Board of Police Commissioners of New York City decided to establish a bicycle corps.

The officers of the steamship Leon were arrested as filibusters at Wilmington, Del.

There is much excitement in Utah over recent discoveries of rich gold fields in that State.

Fifteen coal barges and 1250,000 bushels of coal were sunk near Sewickley, Penn.

Captain Wikorg and two mates of the Danish steamer Horsa were arrested in Philadelphia, Penn., by the United States Marshal charged with preparing to take arms and men to Cuban rebels.

Emperor William suggests that the Duke of York's baby be named Shakspeare.

Foreign Notes.

Gil Gonzalez, a captured insurgent leader, was shot at Matanzas, Cuba, by order of a Spanish court-martial.

Louis Stern, the New York City millionaire dry goods merchant, forfeited his bail of $18,880 for failing to undergo the penalty for an alleged insult to Baron von Thungen, of the Spa, in Kissingen, Bavaria.

The commission investigating the affairs of the Ministry of the late Premier Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, has recommended that all the members of that Cabinet be impeached.

Gomez and Sanchez, with 3000 Cuban insurgents, attacked the Spanish Generals Valdez and Garrich, who had 2500 men, between Camaguey and Las Villas, routing them. They left 150 dead on the field.

A cable despatch from Havana, Cuba, says that orders have been issued to insurgent commanders to destroy all railway and telegraph communications within their reach.

Baron Von Buol-Berenberg was re-elected President of the German Reichstag in Berlin.

The Porte has now given the Ambassadors of the Powers such proof of Turkey's good intentions that the question of a firman for additional guardships to pass the Dardanelles has lost all actual significance.

Herr von Koeller, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, has been retired from office.

An Anti-Semite demonstration was suppressed by the police of Vienna, Austria.

Advices from Morocco say that serious fighting has occurred at Safi, a fortified seaport of that country. The insurgents bombarded the town, which has a population of about 12,000 people, killing eighty Moors.

A boat belonging to H. M. S. Bouncer was capsized off Sheerness, England, and four of its occupants were drowned.

A despatch from Paris says that Menier, the chocolate manufacturer, has purchased the Canadian island of Anticota, situated in the estuary of the St. Lawrence River, paying therefor the sum of $200,000.

Julio Sanguiny, who claims to be an American citizen, was sentenced to hard labor for life in Havana for aiding the Cuban insurgents.

The Sultan refused to let an American Admiral go to Constantinople in a warship to call on him.

Jabez Spencer Balfour was sentenced in London to fourteen years' imprisonment for his connection with the Liberator Building Society frauds.

JUDGE PECKHAM CHOSEN

A New Yorker Nominated for the Supreme Court Vacancy.

JUSTICE JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

President Cleveland Sends to the Senate the Name of Rufus W. Peckham, a Judge of the Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y.---Brother of W. H. Peckham, Whose Nomination Was Rejected.

President Cleveland nominated Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to succeed Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, deceased.

The nomination was received in the United States Senate simultaneously with the message. For the time being it divided interest with the President's review of the country's condition, and when the Senators had heard the message read it was one of the main topics discussed.

When the Senate went into executive session Senator Pugh, of Alabama, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a motion, which was adopted, referring the nomination to his committee. Senator Pugh immediately called a meeting of the committee to consider the nomination and report upon it to the Senate.

A despatch from Washington says: "The nomination of Judge Peckham seems to have ended a series of incidents by which New York has been deprived for two years past of a seat in the highest National tribunal. Judge Peckham has the support for confirmation of both Senator Hill and Senator Murphy, and his eminence on the New York bench made his acceptance by the Judiciary Committee and the rest of the Senate a foregone conclusion. Senators on both sides of the Chamber expressed themselves as highly pleased with the appointment, and in no instance was any doubt expressed as to the nominee's acceptability. Senator Hill was not present in the Senate, but he expressed himself so favorable to Judge Rufus W. Peckham when engaged in making the campaign two years ago against Wheeler H. Peckham that it was generally believed he would accept the nomination without cavil and even with satisfaction. Senator Murphy, of New York, pronounced the selection as equal to the best that could be made, and said there could be no doubt of speedy confirmation."

Judge Peckham's promotion leaves a vacancy on the bench of the New York Court of Appeals which sits at Albany. It devolves on Governor Morton to appoint a successor who will hold office for a year, when a special election will be held to fill the unexpired term.

Rufus W. Peckham, a younger brother of Wheeler H. Peckham, who was also nominated for Supreme Court Justice by President Cleveland, and rejected by the Senate, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1838. His father, also named Rufus W. Peckham, was one of the Judges of the New York Court of Appeals. He was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years old. Soon after his admission to practice, he became a member of the firm of Peckham & Tremain, and continued in that connection until the death of Mr. Tremain, when the firm became Peckham & Rosendale. In 1869 he was elected District Attorney of Albany County. He was President of the Albany Democratic County Committee for several years. In 1883 he was elected Justice of the New York Supreme Court to serve a term of fourteen years and in 1886 he was elected to the New York Court of Appeals, taking the seat of Judge Miller, who had been the successor of the elder Peckham. Judge Peckham in his eight years of service has written opinions in many important cases.

HAULING OVER PUBLIC ROADS.

Two-Thirds of the Cost Might Be Saved if the Roads Were Better.

The office of the road inquiry of the Department of Agriculture has completed an interesting investigation relating to the common roads of the United States. Returns have been received from about 1200 counties showing the average length of haul from farms of markets or shipping points to be twelve miles, the average weight of load for two-horse wagons 2002 pounds, the average cost per ton per mile twenty-five cents, and $3 for the entire haul.

Estimating the farm products at 219,824,227 tons in weight and making estimates on other articles carried over the public roads, it is calculated that the aggregate expense of this transportation in the United States is $946,414,665 per annum.

Reports have been asked from the United States Consuls abroad of the expense of hauling where the roads are good so as to render possible a calculation which will show how much of this vast outlay is due to bad roads. The estimate is ventured, however, upon information in the office of the bureau, as to the enforced idleness and the wear and tear to live stock and hauling machinery caused by poor roads, that two-thirds of the cost might be saved by an improved condition of the roads.

NEW COAL-MINING METHODS.

About to Be Introduced by the Reading Company in the Schuylkill Region.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are preparing to introduce new methods of mining coal in their pitching veins in the Schuylkill region in Pennsylvania. Hereafter the slopes, which have been in use during the last thirty or forty years, will be done away with, and big shafts substituted. The first of these shafts is about to be sunk on the tract of the Potts colliery at Locustdale, and will be a vertical opening of at least 900 yards in depth. It is claimed by mining experts that this shaft will revolutionize the methods of coal-mining in the extensive Schuylkill region, as the methods of slopes now in use become too hazardous and expensive when driven over a depth of four lifts, or 600 yards. The Reading officials will attempt, at the same time, to continue the old Bast colliery slope 1400 feet deeper in order to tap the basin, but in the future shafting will be used.

Knights of Labor Desert.

Over 5000 New York Knights of Labor attached to District Assembly No. 49 quit the order. This is the biggest desertion that has occurred in the history of the order, and was brought about by dissatisfaction with the management of its affairs by the general officers.

Prominent People.

The Pope is fond of quoting Latin poetry.

King Oscar, of Sweden, is a good landscape artist.

"Mark Twain" has conquered Australia with his jokes.

The Prince of Naples is on the lookout for a suitable wife.

The Turkish Sultan's troubles are said to have driven him to drink.

Count Wilhelm von Stolberg-Wernigerode and his Countess have just celebrated their diamond wedding. The Count is eighty-eight years old and the Countess ten years younger.

Senator Brice, of Ohio, has contributed $5000 to Science Hall, Hanover (Ind.) College.

Count Herbert Bismarck's marksmanship has improved since he peppered the legs of the Prince of Wales with bird shot.

Recently the Turkish Sultan's name appeared on the list of donors to a Hebrew institution in New York City with a gift of $1000.

Rev. Thomas Treadwell Stone, D. D., one of the oldest ministers in the country, died a short time ago in Boston, at the age of ninety-five years.

Ex-President Harrison says that the story that he made $100,000 by speculating in African mines is a canard. He asserts that the only money he ever made was got by hard work.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Nov'r 25, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 5:50 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Elenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Nowberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

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Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows. From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., Pendleton Street Station Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

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Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the late S. N. Rogerson, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. A. SCOTT,
Executor.

oc29rb 21st, 1895.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The message of President Cleveland is an unique document. It bears throughout a reverse impression of the peculiarities of its author. The introduction is exceedingly tame, and seems to indicate a reluctance to plunge into the cold current of vital questions to be discussed. But the chill wears off and, warming up to his work, he proceeds to present his ideas in his usual pompous style of oracular utterance. It is verbose, discursive, evasive, and as a whole, disappointing. It is a wilderness of words, a sterile desert of vacuous and vapid platitudes, full of sound and rant. It is the utterance of a man who mistakes rhetorical drive for philosophy and dogmatic self assertion for statesmanship.

THE FARMER FOOLED AGAIN

A farmer that is only getting 30 cents a bushel for his corn has a realizing experience of the kind of "good" the Democratic Free-Trade Tariff does the farmer. As with corn, so with other crops. Is it any wonder that farmers have but little money? Is it any wonder they are discouraged? Is it any wonder they cannot buy as they used to nor pay for what they owe as as they once could and formerly did? And yet the Democratic leaders will be asking the farmers to vote them into power again!

TARIF REVISION NEEDED.

The Democratic party is the party of debt making and of extravagance. It has wasted the subsistence of the country by a policy which has transferred from the United States to England much of the profit of industries which it was the policy of the Republican party to protect. The reduction in duties has stimulated European and especially English exports to this country. It is admitted in England that the Democratic tariff has been the salvation of British trade.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Senator Frye points out that the Nicaragua Canal would place us near Hong Kong as England, 1200 miles nearer all the Northern ports of China than she, 1900 miles nearer Japnn, and 1000 miles nearer Australia. Furthermore, the time between New York and San Francisco by steamer would be reduced about one half, with a large reduction in freight charges. These considerations seem to justify our Government in giving all possible encouragement to the enterprise.

TAXABLE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE STATE.

The taxable value of property in this State, on the 1894 valuation, for 1895 taxes, as made up in the office of the State Auditor is as follows: Value of land, $115,082,723; town lots, $43,006,141; total, $158,088,864. Personal property, $76,391,037. Railway property, $24,501,889; Pullman cars, $31,043; telegraph lines and telephone lines, $212,602, steamboats and canals, $289,003. Grand total, $259,634,418.

The European powers are playing their selfish game of diplomacy and greed at the expense of Christian civilization in Armenia. Every move on the chess board of intrigue and strategy is stained with the blood of innocent victims of pagan cutthroats.

George Washington wouldn't have a third term, General Grant couldn't get it, and as Grover Cleveland—he is "in the hands of his friends." History doesn't hesitate—she merely passes before adding the finishing touch to this latter chapter.

Talk about the "robber Tariff." What is it that robs the Treasury of its gold and the Government of receipts necessary to sustain the Government? How about Free Trade being a robber of the Treasury and a thief of industry?

The Democratic minority in Congress is chiefly distinguished by its broad and comprehensive lack of brains and experience. There a few among its members who know the difference between a cup of cold tea and the previous question.

Senator Hill declares that Grover Cleveland "is not in the Democratic party." The President may yet retort with the remark that the returns show that Hill himself is not more than up to his neck in it.

Republican reorganization in Virginia is proceeding vigorously. This is well. All the old border Slave States are coming over to the Republican party, and Virginia can not afford to lag behind.

Tom Reed goes back to the Speaker's Chair again by general Republican acclamation. He had no opponent, as he had no peer in the qualities needed in that place.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DEMAGOGISM.

One of the most pernicious characters brought forth by the abuse of free institutions is the demagogue. His business is to obtain special privileges by corrupt influences. With the demagogue the true standard of merit, private worth and personal capacity is lost in selfish consideration. He rides into office not because he has shown attention to any useful pursuit, but because he has blown his own trumpet, degraded himself among his constituency, and won the reputation of being a good fellow.

The demagogue is the professed worshipper of the "sovereign people." He is a fawning sycophant at the foot of power, ever groveling in the dust and ready to do any service, however debased, perform any act, however wrong, if he can but win public patronage and political prestige. He is without conscientious scruples, and is consequently devoid of moral principles. The lust of office is his goal and success his criterion of right and wrong.

The demagogue really believes nothinge, and yet he puts on by turns the semblance of belief in everything. He manufactures facts, fabricates history, creates philosophy and fashions religion to suit customers. He has passions always to command. Tears or smiles are squeezed into service to suit the occasion. At the magnetic touch of interest he flies back and forth from one end to the other of the longest and most divergent lines of belief. Is a law popular, it is precisely what he always knew was needed. Does it become unpopular, he had always considered it oppressive, unconstitutional and unnecessary. Boware of the demagogue.

CLEVELAND'S CURE.

Mr. Cleveland's one cure for all the complications of what he terms "our financial illness" is bonds, more bonds. To uphold the National credit, he would maintain the gold reserve; to maintain a gold reserve, he would retire the greenbacks he would simply issue bonds, thus extinguishing a non-interest bearing debt in place of it. This is not statesmanship. It is the policy of expediency and makeshift—the final resort of an Administration which is at last compelled to throw up its hands and acknowledge that it is unable to deal adequately with the grave exigencies which its own folly has developed in National finance.

In the Fifty-first Congress Spaaker Reed had some difficulty in finding a quorum In this Congress his trouble will be to find the minority.

LITERARY NOTICES.

With the December issue, The Arena is reduced in price to twenty-five cents per copy and to $3.00 per year but this reduction in price is accompanied by no diminuation in the excellence of this great liberal, progressive and reformative review; indeed this issue is exceptionally strong. Among the eminent thinkers who contribute to the one hundred and seventy-six pages which go to make up the body of the magazine, are Prof. Richard T. Ely, Justice Walter Clark, L. L. D., Rev. Minot J. Savage, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Frank B. Sanborn, Rev. John W. Chadwick, Henry Gaullieur, Prof. George D. Herron, Prof. Frank Parsons, Prof. Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, Helen H. Gardener, and Will Allen Dromgoole. The last named opens a serial of Tennessee life, which promises to be intensely interesting, and which will run during the next six issues of The Arena. Besides the one hundred and seventy-six pages which make up the body of the magazine, there are Editorial Notes and The World of Books, which prove of special interest to a large majority of our readers,—all making more than two hundred pages of reading matter.

The December number of the Eclectic Magazine comprises a score or so of articles selected from the standard foreign periodicals, with a special view to interesting American readers. and giuing a wide and general variety of subject and treatment. From the sedate and sober ethical and scientific articles with which this monthly generally begins, to the short sketches from Temple Bar and fiction reprinted from such lighter publications as the Cornhill and the Gentleman's Magazines, there is not one selection in this magazine which does not repay persual. The opening article is by W. S. Lilly, and is entitled "The New Spirit in History." Worthy of its place next is Proffessor Ford's thoughtful, if somewhat materialistic "Ethical Solution of our Social Problem." The third of the trio of articles in this vein is from the English National Review and is a discussion of "Gaps in Agnostic Evolution." "The English Officer—as he Was and as he Is," as described by Col. H. Knollys, will be found a valuable and interesting paper. "The Story of Stamboulff's Fall," is likewise a good article. From other titles on the index, we select at random, "A Medical View of theMiracles at Lourdes," "Book Collecting as a Fine Art," "Michaelmas Term at Oxford," "An Indian Station." "Cranford Souvenirs," and "When we were Boys."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec, 6, 1895.

Mr. Cleveland this week sent for Speaker Reed and the two held a conferen e. It is not positively known that the subject of this conference was the Monroe doctrine, but it is believed that Mr. Cleveland sent for Mr. Reed in order to ascertain just where the Republicans stood and to arrange as to how the matter should be dealt with by Congress. As soon as England's answer is received it will be sent to Congress accompanied by a special message from the President, and if it be of the nature expected England would just as well prepare to choose between backing down and fighting, for in the present humor of Congress she will be allowed no alternative.

Mr. Cleveland's message, so far a it related to financial matters had just is well never have been written, as there isn't the slightest probability that Congress will even consider the retirement of the greenbocks at this time. His ignoring of the Treasury deficit, in order to escape recommending legislation for increasing the revenues, was plainly done for the purpose of throwing the responsibility of amending the Tariff laws upon the Republicans. The Republican party has never shirked responsibility and it will not do so. Congress will provide in its own way the money needed by the Government and leave the responsibility of accepting or vetoing that legislation upon Mr. Cleveland.

The Republican Senators have held several conferences since Congress met to deal with the question of reorganization of the Senate, and, although no programe has actually been agreed upon there is little doubt that the Republicans will in due time reorganize the Senate There are not enough Republicans to make a majority, but it is believed that the Populist Senators, who have agreed to vote together on the organization question, will eventually divide and that enough of them will vote with the Republicans to make a majority.

Among the bills already introduced in the House is one presented by Representative Johnson, of California, which ought to become a law. It provides for the amending of the Naturalization laws so that no alien shall become a citizen who has not for five years preceding his application resided within the United States, and who cannot read, write and speak the English language.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes peculiarly liable to diseases. When the appetite or strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay

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The scope of the articles for 1895 and 1896 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in additinn, it will publish the best and and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and Entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls" and has a Monthly Symposium by Celebrated people, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to older readers.

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Voluminous.

A Philadelphia lawyer said a very bright thing the other day. He was seated with a group of friends, and they were discussing in a desultory way the leading topics of the day. One of the parties present, Mr. ——, persisted in monopolizing more than his share of the conversation, and his views did not at all accord with those of the lawyer. As the men separated one of them said to the lawyer:

"That —— knows a good deal, doesn't he?"

"Yes," replied the lawyer; "he knows entirely too much for one man; he ought to be incorporated."—Green Bag.

SALVATION OIL

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Chew LANGE'S PLUGS. The Great Tobacco Antidote. 10c. Dealers or mail. A. C. Meyer & Co., Balto., Md.

A SALVATION LASS.

SHE MUST OBEY ORDERS EVEN TO FACING MURDER IN THE SLUMS.

This Comes Harder to the American Than to the English Soldier—The Romance of the Stolen Angel Which Is Expected to Come Back With a Story.

"Americans take less kindly to discipline of the Army than the English do," said Captain Elma Vickery of the Salvation Army. Captain Vickery is a Bostonian and has been confidential secretary to Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth since Mrs. Booth first came to America.

"Just what does 'discipline of the Army' mean?" was asked of her.

"Doing as one is told—obedience without question, which is the duty of every soldier in the armies of the world. This discipline is a wonderful training, as one realizes watching its effect upon Salvationists. Of course obedience is a habit, like faith, that grows more and more by exercising it. Now, in the case of Americans we find always much disposition to question. They always want to know why before they do as they are told. It becomes needful to explain all the reasons very fully to them, while English people accept directions without cavil. Indeed they seem positively to like it. I think the Americans' attitude in this respect is due to the propensity of all my country people to seek to impress themselves individually upon their environment, whatever and wherever it may happen to be. Did I feel in this way myself? No, but I will tell you why not. I had the greatest admiration for and faith in Mrs. Booth, and as I was entirely under her direction the influence of her personality subjected me completely. I felt she must always be right, and so I was ready unhesitatingly to carry out all her commands. When a Salvationist is not sustained by this strong personal feeling for the officer whose orders must be obeyed, it is sometimes not easy to submit—when one is told to go out and call War Crys, for instance. That is what I have to do this afternoon down in the slums. You see, I have on my slum clothes," an old calico frock and a dejected looking straw bonnet.

"The slum work," continued Captain Vickery, "is our great stronghold and safeguard. It keeps us down to the level where we feel there is most need to do God's work. Mrs. Booth says the great danger in this country for the Army lies in its tendency to work upward among the higher classes. We are sent to the lost sheep. To reach them the methods often condemned and generally misunderstood are the most efficacious."

In support of these methods Captain Vickery produced "Orders and Regulations For Field Officers," the handbook of tactics which is provided for the guidance of all Salvationists in command. It is a rather ponderous volume, bound in scarlet. The contents are carefully indexed, and there seem to be instructions set down for every possible contingency.

Page 258 treats of "Roughs—How to Reach Them." This is part of the counsel given:

"Be friendly with them. Make them feel that you care for them. Make every meeting, as far as may be, interesting to them. Let the precise people, who want things to be conducted without noise or excitement, go elsewhere for their sermons, psalms and proprieties. Never let them (the roughs) go away without some kind word from you. Never mind if they are bad people. The Samaritan woman at the well was a very doubtful kind of character. I am afraid many of our field officers would have been ashamed to be seen speaking to her in public, but the Master was not above noticing her."

The possibility of violence at the hands of the rough element is noted in these words:

"But what if they kill you?"

"Well, you must die. You have often sung and said that you would—now here's a chance. Make up your mind to the worst; then perhaps he that would lose his life shall save it."

Captain Vickery is a rather delicate looking young woman, with big, earnest eyes, a lovely smile and low, sweet voice. As she spoke of selling War Crys in the slums it was impossible not to associate her with the picture on the wall above where she was sitting. It represented a Salvation lassie coming down a dismal, narrow street in the darkness, with the bundle of papers which betoken her errand.

Every line of the slender figure and delicate face expresses the brave constancy of the maiden. Behind her, with hands extended in protecting and blessing, follows an angel, the source of light in the gloom.

Captain Vickery explained that the original of this was done in black and white by a well known magazine illustrator, Miss G. A. Davis, who presented it to Mrs. Booth. A plate was made from the picture to be used for the eastern supplement of The War Cry. As the picture was on its way back to Mrs. Booth's office to be restored to its place above her desk it was stolen off the express wagon. A reward is now offered for its restoration, and the slum visitors are instructed to search the pawnshops.

"I am convinced that our angel will come back to us with a story," said Captain Vickery. "Even a stolen angel may save souls."—New York Sun.

A Drawback.

Mrs. Newly—There's one thing about bloomers I don't like.

Mrs. Lately—What's that?

Mrs. Newly—The pockets are so easy to find. My husband empties them every night, and I never have a bit of change in the morning.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late John Jackson, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, orit will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. G. POOL,
Nov.5, 1895. Administrator

P.P.P.
(LIPPMAN'S GREAT REMEDY)

This great remedy is indorsed by physicians, and prescribed by them all over the world.

Positively guaranteed to cure the most stubborn cases. The formula is published plainly on every bottle. As a tonic it is

Superior
TO ALL
Sarsaparillas

For Female Complaints and building up run-down systems it acts like magic. Try a bottle and be convinced.

READ THE TRUTH

EXTRACT FROM BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS.

"Was a rheumatic sufferer for 18 months. Derived no benefit from physicians, treatment at Mineral Wells, Tex., or Hot Springs, Ark. My doctor declared my condition hopeless, but as a last resort advised P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy. Through its use I am to-day a well man." W. F. TIMMINS,
of Timmins & Hines, Leading Grocers, Waxahachie, Tex.
Indorsed by B. W. FEARENS, Druggist.

"P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, cured me of difficult breathing and palpitation of the heart. Had not slept on either side for two years; now I sleep soundly in any position." A. M. RAMSAY, De Leon, Tex.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me," J. M. LAMBERT, Notary Public.

"Suffered for years with a disagreeable eruption on my face. Various remedies failed to remove it. Three bottles of P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, completely cured me." CAPT. J. D. JOHNSON, Savannah, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LIPPMAN BRO'S. PROPRIETORS,
LIPPMAN'S BLOCK-SAVANNAH, GA.

CURES
DYSPEPSIA
CATARRH
MALARIA
KIDNEY—
TROUBLES
PIMPLES
BLOTCHES
& OLD SORES
BLOOD
POISONING
RHEUMATISM
SCROFULA &c.
A
WONDERFUL
REMEDY.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.

Unfair Discrimination.

"It's rank injustice, so it is," said Nero mournfully.

"What's the matter?" inquired Fido.

"I've been thinking of the way the public makes us wear tags."

"They're afraid that if we get around having our own way we'll kill somebody."

"That's just where the unfairness comes in. Why don't they make the trolley cars wear tags?"—Washington Star.

The total amount of gold coined at the mints from 1793 to 1892 was $1,-542,000,000; of silver during the same period there have been $657,000,000 and of subsidiary coinage of all denominations $24,000,000.

In the estimated value of farm products, according to the returns of the eleventh census, Illinois is first, with $184,759,013; New York is second, with $161,593,009; Iowa is third, with $159,347,844.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Prof. Smith, for 19 Years Principal of the
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY
Awarded Medal by World's Exposition
For System of Book-keeping and General Business Education, etc. Cost to complete business Course about $60, including tuition, books and board. Phonography, Typewriting and Telegraphy taught. 10,000 successful graduates now in banks and 100 officials. No Vacation. ENTER NOW. Kentucky University Diploma awarded our graduates. ☞Assistance given our graduates in securing situations.
☞In order that your letters may reach this College use this notice and address as below.
WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

FREE MEDICAL REEERENCE Book (64 pages for men and women who are afflicted with any form of private disease peculiar to their sex, errors of youth, contagious diseases, female troubles, etc.

Send 2 two cent stamps, to pay postage to the leading specialists and physicians in this country, Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ Broad Street, Atlanta Ga. 16-29.

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TYPEWRITER

is just the thing for business and professional men who have a few letters to write and want those letters to look well. Doctors and lawyers, especially, find it very handy. Children easily and quickly learn to write on it.

It will do just as good work as the $100.00 machines. Of course it is not quite as fast. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

We'll send you a letter written on it—along with a special circular—if you'll send us your address.

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Andrews School Furnishing Company

THE MILD POWER CURES.
HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.
They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

(LIST OF NUMBERS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Sore Mouth, or Canker	.25
29	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
30	Painful Periods	.25
31	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.25
32	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.25
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33	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
34	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
35	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00

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HUMPHREYS'
WITCH HAZEL OIL
"THE PILE OINTMENT."
For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.
PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.
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Successor to
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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
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means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

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If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
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Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

☞Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.
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When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

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for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing, you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

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There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hung on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

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ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.
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Just Returned

From New York with a BIG STOCK OF LOVELY JEWELRY AND HANDSOME NOVELTIES; more than we want this early; will sell them much below regular prices.

Paid Cash For Them

And brought back with us all the LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS. C me now and get your pick; don't wait until the rush, for you will not have time.

Come At Once

and see all the pretty things. Those LOVELY HAIR COMBS are going fast and they are all the rage. Don't forget the boys on the corner.

Hathaway Bros.,
Reliable Jewelers.

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MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS
Made and Repaired.
Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

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We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

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THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Palemon John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden—Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. B. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Preyor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and Moses Weisel, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; E. F. Sawyer, N. G.; F. L. Garret, V. G.; W. H. Weatherly, Secretary; W. W. Morrisett, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209. T. B. Wilson, Regent; W. C. Simons, Vice Regent; Noah Burfoot, Orator; J. P. Overman, Secretary; F. M. Cook, jr., Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer; W. W. Mann, Warden; Louis Selig, Sentry; Dr. W. J. Lumsden, Medical Examiner; Fred. Davis, Deputy Regent; J. Salomonsky, Maurice Wescott and Erskin Ehringhaus, Trustees.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff Thomas P. Wilcox, Superior Court Clerk John P. Overman, Register of Deeds M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer John S. Morris, County Examiner Gaston Pool,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
J. W. Alperson, jr.	Elliott street,
S. W. Ward,	Elliott street,
J. Heywood Sawyer,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett,	Main street.
W. J. Griffin,	Main street,
J. W. Albertson, sr.	Carolinian Building,
L. C. Brooks,	" "
E. F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street.
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
J. E. Wood,	Church street,
D. G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
J. B. Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

J. H. White,	Main street,
E. B. Swindell,	Water street,

DRUGGISTS:

Alex. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. E. Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Etheridg & Bro.,	Main street,
D. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Atlantic Collegiate Inst't.	S. L. Sheep, Prin
Select School	I. N. Tillett, "
Elizabeth Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, December 11, 1895.

☞Still "dull times."

☞Corn has a "black eye."

☞The yield of cotton is short and the acreage small.

☞A breakage on going to press this morning has delayed this issue.

☞More factories are needed to create a home market for farm products.

☞Mr. Wentworth Blount, residing a few miles from the City, died on the 7th inst. His age was about 30 years.

☞For your Christmas Gifts go to Hathaway Bros, Jewelers, on Water street. Do not fail to go and see them.

☞The "Perqumans Record," after a suspension of several months, appears again. Success to it in its fight against Bourbonism.

☞Mr. William Morrisett, a prominent merchant of Camden, died on Saturday. He was a brother to Mr. J. G. Morrisett, of this City.

☞Judge L. L. Green was taken sick on Wednesday night at Washington, this District, and Court had to be adjourned for the term.

☞The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church begins its 59th session here to-day. The CAROLINIAN "latch string" is out to all in attendance.

☞General Manager M. K. King, ever thoughtful and considerate, has tendered the steamer "Neuse" to the Conference for an excursion down the River this evening.

☞We see that our former townsman Rev. C. C. Brothers, now of the Western N. C. Conference, goes to the Alexander Circuit in the Statesville District. His address is Taylorsville.

☞An address delivered by Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell at the Baptist State Convention at Greensboro last week, on "The College and the Home" is very highly commended by the local press.

☞Hon. J. C. Pritchard, United States Senator, will accept our thanks for interesting public documents. By the way, he has been selected as a member of what is called the "Steering Committee" of the Senate.

☞President Cleveland has been spending the past week in our North Carolina waters "shooting ducks." He has been as far down as Hatteras, and on his return stopped at Big Kinnekeet and Duck Point.

☞The grand jury of Beaufort county have found a true bill against all the four men held as prisoners for the murder of J. D. Bonner at Aurora. They will be tried at a special Court, beginning on the second Monnay in January.

☞W. R. Smith's College, Lexington, Ky., is where hundreds of clerks, farmer boys, and others have invested from $60 to $90 for tuition and board an education and are now getting $100 and over a month in banks and mercantile offices. Prof. Smith, President of the College, takes pleasure in assisting his graduates in securing situations. Read his advertisement.

☞We acknowledge a very pleasant call on Wednesday from Captain B. W. Hopper, of Newark, N. J. He was en route, with Mr. L. K. Lyons, of the same city, to spend a week hunting game on the Gallop tract on Currituck Sound purchased by Mr. Lyons some time ago. Capt. Hopper is the General Agent of the New Jersey Central Railroad. This is his second visit here, his first being during the late "unpleasantness," when, in command of Co. E., of the 9th N. J. Reg't, he came up from Roanoke Island and met with an inhospitable reception at Cobb's Point. He is a man of affairs, of varied information, and an entertaining conversationalist. He related a number of incidents, some amusing and some pathetic, in his experience as a soldier in the Eastern part of this State.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked the origin and meaning of the "Monroe doctrine." The United States had recognized the independence of the South American States, and desired to foster republican governments in the western hemisphere. It was the conviction that the less Europeans had to do in the control of the governments in America the safer would be Republican institutions. In the year 1822 President Monroe enunciated the doctrine, that afterwards became known by his name. The doctrine was as follows: "That we consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers or an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Don't wait until it rains before you think of those Umbrellas at Weisel's

☞No man has the right in this day and land to be a know-nothing

Stamped Work cheaper at Weisel's than anywhere else in the city.

☞See Fowler & Co.'s Counterpanes and Blankets before buying.

☞There will be two full moons this month, for the first time, astronomers tell us, in over 1,800 years.

Doily and two skeins of wash silk at Weisel's for 5 cents.

☞See the advertisement of Demorest's Magazine and the CAROLINIAN Clubbing Offer for the same.

To get right down to the foundation of things you should see the Underwear at Moses Weisel's.

☞Gentlemen have you seen our line of Overcoats? If not, call at once as they are going fast. McCabe & Grice.

☞Those turkeys that escaped on Thanksgiving still have Christmas to look forward to with trepidation.

☞Democrats who boasted of "feeling it in their bones" that this was to be a Democratic year in politics are now complaing of rheumatism.

☞Zoeller has again made arrangements with his New York Artist to furnish those French Pastels at that reduced price for the Holidays. Remember the place, Water street.

☞Zoeller having had such big run on those French Pastells and Crayons, he is again offering them with half a dozen Cabinet for $4.00, or a Crayon and half dozen Cabinets $3.00

☞Human freedom rests on self government. If one man can't control himself, 70,000,000 men can't. Seventy million times nothing is still nothing.

☞CARPETS—Ingrain Carpets from 10c per yard up, and 1 pc heavy Rag Carpet 16c; bargains in small pieces and Remnants of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at Fowler & Co.'s

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 33 cents; in this market 30. Cotton, at Norfolk, good middling 8 3-8; middling, 8 1-16; good ordinary, 7 5-8. In this market, in the seed 2 3-4 cents.

☞Ladies have you seen our line of Cloaks and Capes? Nothing but the latest styles. Goods shown with pleasure. McCabe & Grice.

☞If you want to see a busy House and Pretty and Cheap Xmas Goods, drop in at Melick's New Mammoth Store and find just what you want, from a Penny Toy to the most desirable articles and Xmas presents in the city. They are just opening their last car load and would invite and advise all their old and new customers and friends to call before the rush is so great that it will be impossible to give you the attention desired. Their clerk force is large and obliging and will do their best to please.

☞Character is what God think you are; reputation is what man thinks you are. Character may, and usually does, make one's reputation, but not always. Circumstances may so control that a good person is thought evil and an evil person good. Character is inward and reputation outward.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

A mean-just-what-we-say sale is on at Moses Weisel's. See his 19c all wool goods. Henrettas and Surges, 33⅓c kind.

Any young lady guaranteed to catch a beaux on her first appearance in public with one of Weisel's Stylish Hats on.

☞Whenever you are in need of nice beef, pork or fresh meat of any kind go to W. T. Davis's Meat Market, on Water street, near Main, where you will always find a full supply.

☞If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞Fowler & Co. have just received a large and well assorted line of Men's Fall and Winter All Wool Suits, worth from $12.50 to $15.00, which will be sold at $8.00. Come early if you want a bargain.

☞As we ascend from the lowest to the highest form of animal life we reach that class composed of a bony structure, animals which have a back bone. These are called "vertebrates." There are many men like jellyfish, without any definite purpose in life. They are moved wholly by their surroundings Carried on the currents of life, without any power of resistance, while there are others who have a backbone of purpose, and who stand firm to principle. These two classes are the moral invertebrates and moral vertebrates. The world needs more men with BACKBONE.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 7:00 and will set to-night at 4:06.—The short days are here.—There was ice on the creeks and ponds on Friday morning.—When a parent whales his son it is natural that he should blubber.—"I hear that your wife was beside herself last night when you went home full," said a citizen to another who rather often overindulges in the ardent. "That explains it; I saw two of her," was the reply.—Mr. Geo. W. Bell, trrasurer of the local branch of the American Legion of Honor, has paid over to the heirs of the late Col. W. C. Davis $5,000, the amount of the policy held on his life.—The Jingler says:

The ancients thought the world was flat,
We know that isn't true;
But when our fondest hopes are dashed
We moderns think so too.

—The Arounder overheard the following: "Why do you ask me for information if you consider me such an ignoramus?" "I merely wished to prove it"—The old dock at the foot of Fearing street is being filled up.—Let all who have been making the Cemetery a public riding and driving thoroughfare take notice that the City Council have passed an Ordinance prohibiting it, under a penalty of $5 for each offense.—Enjoy present pleasures in such a way as not to injure future ones.—The "News" remarks that "both sides of Fearing street from Road street to Water should be paved with brick." True, and when the property owners furnish the brick as prescribed by the Ordinances, the Town authorities will see to it that the work is promptly done.—The Wag says the following did not work:

"Must we economise," she said,
"Each other's taste we'll try,
You choose the dresses that I wear,
And your cigars I'll buy."

—Mr. Willoughby C. Simons, of the First Ward, was married on the 5th inst. to Miss Martha McCoy, of Perquimans. The connubial knot was tied by Rev. J. H. Hall, of the Methodist Church.—The store windows already show that the holiday season is near.—It was in the Second Ward, and the hour nearly midnight. The old man, in bed, whispered to his wife by his side: "Ooo; I hear stealthy steps on the stairs, some one creeping along barefooted." The latter, who was young once, quietly remarked: "Keep quiet; I guess that's only our daughter going up with her shoes under her arm." Have any who read this ever "been there?"—Remarked a prominent Democrat the other day, one who is honest and don't hesitate to say what he thinks: "I confess to an agreeable disappointment. I had misgivings as to what would follow the change in the Municipal administration, but, thus far, it will compare favorably with the last one, and in some respects there is decided improvement." So say nearly all.—The following effusion was picked up on the streets by the Saunterer:

If I had needle and thread,
I'd sew your heart to mine;
An' you shant want fer no corn bread
Long as de sun do shine.

—The young man who knows only a part of it learns more than he who knows it all.—The Ladies' Bazaar at the Albemarle House on Thursday and Friday nights was a satisfactory success, the receipts amounting to about $75.—The scurrilous attacks on the local Police is rebounding. The malicious animous is well understood.—"What do you think of the weather?" asked a Leather Hill merchant of a countryman. "Wall, I calc'late a storm allus comes up before it comes down," was the answer.—Police officer Sedgwick succeeded the other night in capturing the negro boy Miller, charged with several felonious offences. He confessed to breaking the windows of Pruschanskin's and Burgess' stores and taking articles therefrom. He was taken before Justice Culpepper who, in his failure to give a $250 bond, committed him to jail.—The piling of Poindexter creek is nearly finished and the Canal from Road to Pool streets nearly dug out. This is being done by hand.—"Dearest, will you love me alone?" he asked his best girl. "Certainly,' she replied. "You don't suppose I would want to make a show of myself by loving you in public, do you?"—Says the Chappie:

Some joys of life make me most sad,
When I think of how I miss 'em,
The girls I want to kiss are those
Who don't want me to kiss 'em.

—The local circulation of the CAROLINIAN continues on the increase. It is more read than any other paper in the city.—The addition to the public school building is enclosed.—Not a single prediction or assertion of the Croakers have proven true.—Some people wet an appetite in order to whet it.—The work on the Cotton Factory is going on. It will be a large building.—Already the circulation of the money paid out for material and labor on the Canals is being beneficially felt. Instead of being carried off, nearly nine-tenths of what the Contractor receives will be paid to our people. Mr. Breen says this is the policy he always adopts so far as he can.—Everybody getting ready for Xmas.—Mr. F. &. Thompson, wife and son have returned from a visit to Augusta and the Atlanta Exposition.—Mrs. Wm. Stevenson, after a protracted illness, died on Saturday.—See advertisement of Keaton's Hotel.—Do not fail to read the attractive advertisement of Moses Weisel.—Hon. C. C. Pool, Mayor, returned on Saturday from a ten days's visit to Washington City.—Dr. Lumsden's new office on corner of Road and Church streets, is the handsomest and most convenient in the city. He moved in last week.—Rev L. L. Williams, with Mrs. Williams, returned on Saturday from a visit to her parents in Alexandria, Va.—Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor of the Methodist Church, has had printed a Directory of the names and local homes of the ministers, lay delegates and visitors to the Conference.—Kramer & Cohoon have opened a Family Grocery and Confectionary store on corner of Sheppard street and Factory Avenue.—It makes progressive citizens "tired" to hear certain men who *pay no taxes* constantly croaking about the improvements going on being "a burden to the taxpayers." But as they have no influence it doen't much matter after all—The publishers of the "Economist" are about to issue a daily during Conference.—Do not fail to carefully read the new rdv. of McCabe & Grice.—Miss Mae Wood won the diamond ring given by Selig for being the most popular young lady in the hall at the bazaar the other evening.—Prof. J. A. Barrett, President of Trinity College, delivered an address at the Methodist Church last night. He is an able man.

THE ELIZABETH CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

On or about the 16th. inst, and every month thereafter during the session, Reports will be issued, showing the scholarship and deportment of each pupil. These Reports will be intrusted to the pupils to take home. Parents are earnestly requested to examine them carefully and make such suggestions as they deem necessary.

By the happy blending of home and school influences; by cordial co-operation of parent and teacher our children may be properly educated, our public school interests firmly planted in the hearts of our people, and, ere long, our beautiful City blessed with an elegantly appointed and fully equipped GRADED School.

W. M. HINTON, Principal.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

KEATON HOTEL,

Cor. of Main and Poindexter Streets
ELIZABETH CITY, N C.

☞Rates moderate. Meals at all Hours. Rooms Furnished. A Restaurant attached.

Sale of Albemarle Park Fair Grounds and Buildings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an order made by the Stockholders of said Association, we will offer for sale, at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., at 12 o'clock, m., on the first Monday in January, 1896, it being the 6th day, the said Albemarle Park Fair Grounds with all the improvements thereon and privileges appertaining thereto.

S. L. SHEEP,
J. W. SMALL,
T. P. WILCOX,
Committee appointed to sell the same.
This, Nov. 26th, 1895.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufucture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

WE ADMIT OF NO DISPUTE

No Superior

AND ACKNOWLEDGE

No Equals

IN OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

New Styles.

Our Store is now filled to the utmost with a choice line of carefully selected Bargains in Men and Boys

Clothing.

All of the prevailing styles in assortments complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community. Our prices are of uniformly low grade. Our prices do our talking Our prices cannot be copied by would-be competitors. Our prices make our business which talks for itself.

If you Want

SRPERIOR GOODS
MARVELOUSLY CHEAP
VISIT

Moses Weisel.

EYE HAS NOT SEEN | **EAR** HAS NOT HEARD,

neither has it entered into the hearts of men (or women either) what we have in store for you.

Have you Seen

our elegant assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Milinary, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, &c.? Nothing like it has ever been shown here beofre.

Have you Heard

that we are offering this stock at prices way down, the very mention of which will make you think that we must have made a mistake.

It's a Fact.

We've got the goods. You have the money. We want to exchange with you, and if you will call at our store we will offer you such inducements that you will be glad to accept our terms.

Come & Inspect

our stock, and buy what you are in need of, and we will both be happy.

McGabe & Grice,
Leading Merchants and Hustlers,
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Subscribe to the CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Hugh Cale is in Washington City.

Rev. H. A. Brinkley spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs Mary Forbes, of Franklin, was a visitor here last week.

Prof. Rooks Turner opened a school at Nixonton on Monday.

Mrs Harriet Burfort continues ill at her residence on Boston Avenue.

Mr. J. W. Sanders, of Suffolk, has been spending a short while in our midst.

Rev. H. B. Pettigrew left on Monday to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge at Charlotte.

Mrs Ellen Cartwrig has sufficintly recovered from her recent illness to be out again.

Rev. H. B. Pettigrew has been returned by the Virginia Conference to the Pastorate of Mt. Lebanon Church for the ensuing year.

We are pleased to note that Miss Sophia J. Valentine, who has been very ill is convalescent.

An entertainment for the benefit of Preyor Town Mission will be held at new Samaritan Hall on Thursday evening.

Cards are out announcing the marriage, on the 18th inst, of Mr. W. H. Brothers and Miss Mary J. Godfrey. Also, that of Mr. Thomas Winslow and Miss Martha Cabarrus will take place on the same evening.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of Prof. J. H. M. Butler to learn that he has been appointed Musical Director of Emancipation Day Exercises at Greensboro. Prof. Butler is one of our Elizabeth City boys, you know.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an Execution issued to me by the Superior Court of Pasquotank County in the cause of C. H. Robinson vs. Jno. W. Edney, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, January 6th, 1896, at 12, m., the following described lands, having been levied on by me to satisfy said execution. Bounded and described as follows: Lying in Newland Township in said county and belonging to Jno. W. Edney and known as a part of the Edney farm; being the whole of said tract or farm which lies East of a line running parralel with the ditches in said farm, sufficient distance from the West end of said farm to leave forty-five acres as a homestead. All the balance of said tract is levied on and will be sold in this cause.

Also at the same time and place all the right, title and interest of the said Jno. W. Edney in the farm, known as the Jones farm in said township and county, bounded by the lands of J. W. Edney, Samuel J. Jones, Joseph Richardson and others, containing sixty-five acres.

T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co.
Dec. 3, 1895.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,
.....SIDING,.....
CEILING,

Window and Door FRAMES,

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water Estimates Furnished. Address
KRAMER BROS., & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month.

WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that :: :: ::

It's the Simple, Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try? :: :: :: ::

☞Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.
Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street, Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by over one thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permits us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SACRIFICE SALE

SALOMONSKY'S STOCK.
Fall and Winter **CLOTHING**

Shoes, Hats, Dress Goods, Underware, Blankets, etc. Everything must be sold in sixty days.

$2.00 Shoes Reduced to $1.25	$1.50 Shoes Reduced to $1.00
$3.25 Shoes Reduced to $1.75	$1.25 Shoes Reduced to .75c

CLOTHING AT HALF PRICE.

A fine Dress Suit worth $12.00 for $6.00. Big reduction all through the stock. Don't forget the place, Salomonsky's old stand. Selling out at and below cost. Everything in the stock must be sold within the next sixty days at and below cost. MRS. REBECCA WEISEL.

SACRIFICE SALE

The Two Poles

of the earth are far away in a very cold climate and yet have a wonderful attraction—at least to some people—who make great effort to reach these frozen spots. Our Store has two poles with

Very Warm Attractions.

"Away Up Goods" is our North Pole, and attracts many people; our South Pole, "Away Down Prices," and attracts many more. One odd thing about our poles is that they are both here in one place and are easily discovered. A look at these prices and a visit to our store will quickly show you how close the poles are together.

Heavy Storm Overcoats $5 and $6; good Beaver Overcoats $6 and $8; Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats $10; fine Black and Blue Beaver Overcoats, Satin-Lined Sleeves, made in the latest cut, at $12.50 and $14. One lot of thirty extra fine light Overcoats, Custom made, from a Bankrupt Sale, real value $12 to $15, we are letting them go at $6 and $7. Boys' Overcoats from $1.50 up.

THE FAIR,

WATER STREET. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage o tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about **BACO-CURO.** It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with **BACO-CURO.** It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La. Cross Mis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried these so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

FOWLER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Bottom Prices to All.

Most Curious Fish in the Country.

The most curious and interesting fish found within the limits of the United States and the one about which there has been more scientific and unscientific speculation than there has about all the other finny wonders of America combined is the famous "golden trout" of Whitney Creek, California. This little carmine-colored fish is not only the wonder of the Western coast, but to the whole of the United States and the small outside balance of the world besides. The "Golden Wonder of the West," the "Blood-red Mystery of Whitney Creek" and "Whitney's Swimming Fire-fly," as this queer species of fish is locally known, has never been found in any other stream but that named in the headline, unless taken there by man. Whitney Creek is the natural home of the golden trout, and therein lies the wonder. As a general rule fishes of the same species may be found in widely separated parts of the country, or even in different countries. Not so with this golden hued piscatorial rarity. Whitney Creek is his habitat, and there only will he stay, if his wishes in the matter are consulted.

The fish is about eight inches long when found grown and of a reddish gold color, shading into golden brown along the spine. The fins are golden and the belly of a bright carmine. The tail is an "iridescent dream," being covered with scales having all the colors of the rainbow. The fish man of Stanford University is now studying this queer fish and will doubtless soon be ready to explain the mystery of the "golden trout of Whitney Creek."—New York Advertiser.

A Shrewd Fraud Detected.

Lately, a watchmaker of Savignano, Italy, mailed to himself from Bologna a package, whose value he declared to be $1000. In Europe the mail service takes the place of our express service, and the Governments hold themselves responsible for the prompt delivery of all valuables forwarded by mail. Well, when that watchmaker's package arrived at the Savignano postoffice, the latter was demolished by a dynamite explosion. The watchmaker did it; he has confessed that the package mailed by him contained only worthless papers, and that he blew up the postoffice to obtain $1000.—New York World.

The hut in which the Marquis of Salisbury lived while at the Australian gold diggings in 1852 is still preserved as a relic. He was then Lord Robert Cecil.

All the Year Round.

The avocations of men go on just the same in winter as in summer, and those who labor hard with hands, body and muscles know his full well. The sports also are just as festive and are attended with many accidents. The chances of accident are about the same to all, but to the laboring man a mishap means very much. For instance, a sprain may cripple badly and mean loss of time, place and money, when if not that was all know how quickly St. Jacobs Oil will cure a sprain, and prevent all these misgivings. So let us enjoy ourselves without fear.

The Sultan of Turkey recently received a magnificently equipped horseless carriage.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

British capitalists are casting an eye toward the Nicaragua Canal project.

To Double Their Typewriter Plant.

The decision of the Remington Typewriter Company practically to double the capacity of their already extensive works at Ilion, N. Y., is very significant of a general improvement in the business outlook, for the typewriter is now so intimately connected with every form of National activity that the prosperity of its manufacturing industry serves as a convenient barometer of general trade conditions.

The Remington people will erect an additional building, 150x54 feet, six stories high. This is to be completed at once, and will be equipped as speedily as possible, for the demand is so large as to tax the present capacity of the plant to its utmost, and leaves no margin for the future increase of the business which is in sight.—From *New York Tribune*, October 25, 1895.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

"MARCELLA" appears as one of the characters in the December installment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Sir George Tressady," in *The Century*. "Marcella" is now Lady Maxwell.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. —Mrs. W. Fickbaur, Van Sicklen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

LADIES who possess the finest complexions are patrons of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, drive out all impurities and prevent sickness with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

"An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure."

An ounce of healthful food is better than a ton of medicine.

USE

Heckers'

Buckwheat,

And throw away the medicine bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every State to introduce "The Comet" Camera. Entirely new. Profits immense. Address Aiken, Gleason & Co., X. O., La Crosse, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE MESSAGE.

Foreign Affairs and Finances the Only Subjects Discussed.

MONROE DOCTRINE UPHELD.

No Forcible Increase of Territory Here by Any Foreign Power.

Solution of the Finance Problem---Cancellation of Greenbacks Urged and the Issue of Long Term Low Rate Bonds ---Free Silver Coinage Opposed by the President---Concerning Cuba, He Says This Country Should Remain Neutral.

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our Government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our National finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the Government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to the Congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign Nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

By amendatory tariff legislation in January last, the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wools under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchange of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needful supply of raw material.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this Government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries, of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese Empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central Government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming National disaster, or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property, and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other Nationalities than our own, it plainly behooved this Government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China, under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other Powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted outrisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's Government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

This Government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred, for the purpose of investigation. This latter Commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tientsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our Government to protect its citizens will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks.

THE WALLER CASE.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired, and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this Government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French Government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our Ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French Ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

BLOWS AT OUR TRADE.

Our relation with the States of the German Empire are, in some aspects, typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing industries, the influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a Nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which in undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world, the desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in inviting a freer exchange of commodities, and by this means imperilling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries.

These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character.

DESTROYING THE SEALS.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual.

Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering Sea Arbitration Tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two Governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Bering Sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two Governments, has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in those waters.

The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged upon the British Government, but thus far without effective results. In the mean time the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

THE BOUNDARY OF ALASKA.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of February 8, 1894.

As to the remaining section of the Alaska boundary, which follows the 141st meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the Frozen Ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of it relations with the friendly Powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a despatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British Government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European Power of its territorial possessions on this Continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement in the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the Powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions the despatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government has not been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

TROUBLES IN HAWAII.

Early in January last an uprising against the Government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the Royalist party. Among those were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though attending the forms of justice, could not supersede justice itself, and demanded stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this Government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the Islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial have had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity, which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, having furnished this Government abundant reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued, and his successor has lately been received.

A REMONSTRANCE TO RUSSIA.

Correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian Consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religious faith, and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia. Inasmuch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which, in the case of succession to property in Russia, may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens, and which is obnoxious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, it has elicited fitting remonstrance, the result of which it is hoped will remove the cause of complaint.

NEUTRALITY AS TO CUBA.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of this island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this Government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their Government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the Nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign States. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the Government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occurred. On March 8 last the Alliance, while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shore, but outside the three-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, with full expression of regret, and assurance of nonrecurrence of such just cause of complaint, while the offending officer was relieved of his command.

Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. Where held on criminal charges their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulated accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon. The right of American consular officers in the island to prefer protests and demands in such cases having been questioned by the insular authority, their enjoyment of the privilege stipulated by treaty for the Consuls of Germany was claimed under the most-favored-Nation provision of our own convention and was promptly recognized.

MASSACRES IN ARMENIA.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women, who as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religion mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

The Ottoman Government has lately issued an Imperial irade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our Envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the Empire shall be protected.

MORE PAY FOR AMBASSADORS.

I am thoroughly convinced that in addition to their salaries our Ambassadors and Ministers at foreign courts should be provided by the Government with official residences. The salaries of these officers are comparatively small, and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household establishments in keeping with their important and delicate functions. The usefulness of a Nation's diplomatic representative undeniably depends much upon the appropriateness of his surroundings, and a country like ours, while avoiding unnecessary glitter and show, should be certain that it does not suffer in its relations with foreign Nations through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit. These considerations and the other advantages of having fixed and somewhat permanent locations for our embassies would abundantly justify the moderate expenditure necessary to carry out this suggestion.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

From the discussion of foreign affairs the President turns to the country's financial condition. The message says:

"As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our National financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

"By command of the people a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, has been established, which inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the Government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other Nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

"The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the Government, unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

"The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill-advised financial expedients."

The message then gives the history of legislation concerning the issuance of greenbacks, and follows with an account of the shrinkage of the gold reserve fund. Continuing, Mr. Cleveland details the efforts to establish the gold reserve fund by issuing bonds, and says:

RETIRE THE GREENBACKS.

"I am convinced the only thorough and practical remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

"I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

"To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the Treasury or that may be received by the Government on any account.

BRANCHES FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

"It has always seemed to me that the provisions of law regarding the capital of National Banks which operate as auxiliaries to their location fails to make proper compensation for the suppression of State banks, which came near to the people in all sections of the country and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and facilities. Any inconvenience or embarrassment arising from these restrictions on the location of National banks might well be remedied by better adapting the present system to the creation of banks in smaller communities or by permitting banks of large capital to establish branches in such localities as would serve the people—so regulated and constrained as to secure their safe and conservative control and management.

"Our currency is inelastic, whether owing by the Government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of Congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted, would operate to transfer, by the flat of law and without compensation, an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable.

"Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism and professing the belief, contrary to all experience, that we could thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage, are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our present standard of value is the standard of the civilized world and permits the only bimetallism now possible, or at least that is within the independent reach of any single Nation, however powerful that Nation may be. While the value of gold as a standard is steadied by almost universal companionship, wherever this standard is maintained, there is at its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of silver currency sometimes equaling and sometimes even exceeding it in amount, both maintained at a parity notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

"There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver-standard country has a gold currency in circulation; but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also give free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit, so indispensible to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and stable standard is maintained such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized.

"Every dollar of fixed and stable value has through the agency of confident credit an astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit, and in its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise.

"I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainess of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly but with zeal submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have united. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us.

"In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1895."

BONDS NOT ISSUED FOR REVENUE.

"It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our National credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the Treasury upon United States notes and Treasury notes. This operation would have been promptly prevented if possible; but these notes having thus been passed to the Treasury, they became the money of the Government, like any other ordinary Government funds, and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying Government expenses when needed.

A SAFE SURPLUS.

"At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expenses of Government with their proceeds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the Treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to over $18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than $42,000,000, and in February, 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than $100,000,000. It now amounts to $93,072,420.30.

"It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890 compelling the purchase of silver by the Government, which not only furnished a new Treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced descent to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

THE FREE SILVER QUESTION.

"While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present danger menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full, legal-tender quality, regardless of the action of any other Government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only fifty cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

"No Government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio approximately correct from the actual ratio established in the markets of the world.

"Twice in our earlier history our lawmakers in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual relative values of the two metals not more than 3 per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio, gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries where their real value was better recognized.

"Acts of Congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality.

"Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of Congress passed in 1878 the Government was required for more than twelve years to expend annually at least $24,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The act of July 14, 1890, is a still bolder effort and increased the amount of silver the Government was compelled to purchase and forced it to board with the buyer annually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The people's will and expressed hope and expectation of those in the Congress who led in the passage of the last-mentioned act, that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals, are still fresh in our memory.

"In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other Nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an inequality of fifty per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise not only our own, but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment if not to pinching privation.

"A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit which, when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency, and is safely capable of almost infinite expansion to meet the growth of trade and enterprise. In a self-united struggle through darkness and uncertainty our humiliation would be increased by the consciousness that we had parted company with all the enlightened and progressive Nations of the world, and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with a debased and insufficient currency and in association with the few weak and laggard Nations which have silver alone as their standard of value.

"All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency. The past is full of lessons teaching not only the economic dangers, but the National immorality that follows in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded after sober deliberation to jeopardize their Nation's prosperity and permit a stain upon its escutcheon by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism.

"I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the Treasury notes issued under the silver-purchasing act of 1890 would leave the Treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly $178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the necessities of the country should require.

WE ARE FINANCIALLY ILL.

"Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth, and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies.

"In our present predicament no gold is received by the Government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the Treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and Treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the Government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in Government possession does not in the least contribute towards giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

"If it is said that these notes if held by the Government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the Treasury on demand upon the United States notes and Treasury notes, but the proposition that the Treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

ABLE TO PAY OUR WAY.

"Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receipts would in a sentimental way improve the situation by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet through all our struggles to maintain our gold reserve there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with such money as we had, and the question whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency. Of course, the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor. His debt could only be paid in gold and his only concern was our ability to keep on hand that kind of money.

"Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not now clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the Government's store.

"It cannot, therefore, be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the			
week, fluid milk, gals....			19,698
Condensed milk, gals.....			197
Cream, gals.....			391
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....₱	—	@₱	25
Firsts.....	22	@	23½
Thirds to seconds.....	15	@	21
State—Fancy	20	@	21
Thirds to firsts.....	18	@	19
Western fc. Creamery.....	18	@	19
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, firsts.....	13	@	16
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	9¾	@	10
Full cream, good to prime..	9	@	9½
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	8½	@	5½
Part skims, small.....	5	@	6
Full skims.....	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	24	@	26
Jersey—Fancy.....	26	@	27
Western—Prime to choice....	—	@	23
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 60
Medium, 1895, choice.....	1 37½	@	1 42½
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 35
Red kidney, 1895, choice..	1 30	@	1 32½
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 70	@	1 75
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 60
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	1 95	@	2 00
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	85
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Pears, Boston, ₱ box.....	2 00	@	4 00
Sheldon.....	2 00	@	2 50
Grapes, Concord, ₱ basket...	8	@	12
Catawba, ₱ basket.....	8	@	12
Apples, King, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@	3 25
Greening.....	2 25	@	2 75
Baldwin.....	2 25	@	2 62
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	5 50	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
1895, common to fair.....	6	@	7½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	—	@	10
Good to prime.....	8	@	9
Old olds.....	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	—	@	90
Clover mixed.....	65	@	70
Straw—Long rye.....	60	@	65
Oat.....	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	7	@	7½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	65	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair.....	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	6	@	13
Chickens, Phila. broilers.....	11	@	14
Western, dry picked.....	8	@	9
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	8	@	8½
Ducks, ₱ lb.....	10	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb.....	10	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 50	@	2 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	70	@	85
L. I., ₱ bbl.....	—